

Twelve Pages
This Week

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Second Section
Four Pages

Aut inveniam viam, aut faciam

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GET MORE THAN THEY CONTRIBUTE

Three-fourths of the States
Receive Greater Revenue
Than They Pay.

Washington, May 4.—Kentucky contributed 1 per cent of the total revenues received by the Federal Government from the States and obtained 1.1 per cent of the Federal expenditures made within the various States, according to comparative figures obtained today for the fiscal year which ended last June 30.

Total revenues received by the Federal Government from the forty-eight States, of course largely exceed the Federal expenditures made within the States, the latter representing only about one-fifth of the former. For the fiscal year ending 1921, the revenues received by the Federal Government from the States totaled \$5,371,250,741, while the Federal expenditures within the States totaled \$1,677,930,679.

An interesting feature of the comparative figures is the fact that they show three-fourths of the States to be getting a higher percentage of the total Federal expenditures among the States than the percentages of their individual contributions to the total Federal revenues.

The difference, of course, is made up by the remaining twelve States which contribute a higher percentage to the total Federal revenue than the percentage they received of the total amount of Federal funds which are expended in the States.

These States, most of which are located in the Eastern section of the country, are Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Texas and Wisconsin.

Kentucky's total contribution to the Federal revenue during the 1921 fiscal year was \$55,582,709, or 1 per cent of the aggregate received from all the States. Sixteen other States contributed large amounts.

Of Kentucky's total contribution to the Federal revenue, \$50,729,056 was in taxes collected under the internal revenue laws; \$4,754,334 was in postal receipts. Seventeen States contributed receipts; and \$159,306 was in customs larger amounts in taxes; twenty-two cents; and twenty-nine States larger amounts in postal receipts.

Federal expenditures made in Kentucky totaled \$1,980,350 or 1.1 per cent of the aggregate Federal funds expended within the various States.

Of the total amount of Federal funds expended in Kentucky \$444,547 went for rural or post roads; \$6,413,905 for pensions; \$3,321,657 for postoffices; \$3,074 for public buildings; \$556,248 for rivers; \$5,956,122 for interest payments on bonds; and \$1,585,695 for miscellaneous purposes.

Twenty States received larger amounts of Federal funds for rural, post and national forest roads than Kentucky; eleven States received large amounts for pensions; twenty-one States for postoffices; thirty-six States for public buildings; thirteen States for rivers and harbors; sixteen for interest payments on bonds; and twenty-one for miscellaneous expenditures.

KENTUCKY OIL NEWS.

Only three completions were reported from the Eastern Kentucky fields in Johnson-Maroffin county, in the Red Bush district, the La Salle Development Company's No. 1 Dan Skaggs is rated at five barrels, and Hupp & Wiedeman Oil Company's No. 1 William Wright in the Martha district, came county, estimated at 18 barrels.

In the Beaver creek section of Floyd county, Ray Young's test on the Goose creek lease is estimated at 8 barrels. This county is looked upon as one well worth testing and much work is being planned in hopes of making big extensions of the field.

Recent developments indicate a shifting in general interest in foreign oil fields from Mexico to South America. For the last few years many of the big petroleum companies of the United States have been gradually reaching out and acquiring large blocks of acreage in Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, Argentina and other of the Latin American republics. Altho actual drilling on much of this acreage was held up during the periods of depression in industry, the recent revival means work will soon be commenced on a large scale, in the opinion of many well-informed oil men.

HOGWALLOW HAPPENINGS.

(By Geo. Bingham.)

Washington Hocks believes he has invented a patent fly trap and been looking all this week for a fly to practice on.

Yam Sims, who has been writing with an unknown correspondent away off yonder, sent her his picture about a month ago and hasn't heard from her since.

A petition is being circulated asking that the salary of the Dog Hill preacher be raised. Silie Kildew is not a Christian, but he subscribed a midget of meat.

Raz Barlow says it don't never do him any good to find anything as the owner always comes along right behind him and makes him give it up.

Atlas Peck has decided he has a large bump of caution on his head since he engaged in the fight at Rye Straw Saturday night.

Slim Pickens came near becoming unbalanced this morning while standing on one foot before the fire warming his feet.

WOULD BE GOVERNOR OF SOUTH DAKOTA



Miss Alice Lorraine Daly, of the Non-Partisan League, is the woman's candidate for the governorship of North Dakota. Her platform—improved educational system, State owned banks, long farm credits, stabilized prices for farm products, penitentiary clean-up, amnesty for political prisoners and no militarism.

35 Moonshine Stills Destroyed by Officers' Ax

Although there was no visible "weeping, wailing and gnashing of teeth," there was full many a surreptitious tear shed and sigh heaved this morning in the crowd of about 200 spectators who witnessed the destruction of 35 moonshine stills on the north sidewalk of the court house in Callettsburg, says the Independent.

The victims were lined up side by side and stood patiently awaiting their fate. A little past the usual sunrise hour, Sheriff Delbert Clark, deputies George Nicholson and Did Mills, Federal Prohibition Officers T. H. Patrick, H. M. Billiter and J. H. Murphy, appeared on the doleful scene armed with axes and hatchets and commenced to perform. What they did made the "Raisin Massacre," famed in history, read like a fairy tale.

When the slaughter was finished, there remained only a pile of "junk." If the stills could have spoken they would have told most interesting tales of their lives, no doubt. The largest and oldest among the victims of the officers' weapons was a 200-gallon capacity, confiscated about a year ago near the home of Orville Scott on Shope's creek. The smallest still destroyed was of 20-gallon capacity.

The "youngest" was of 120-gallon capacity, taken on the farm of Will Preece near Meade Station two days ago. After the sad ceremonies were over, the remains of the one-time flourishing moonshine factories were sold as junk for the sum of \$9.50. It is estimated that the original cost of the stills was \$6,950. A quantity of buckets, tubs and jars were also destroyed.

Forty gallons of white liquor, confiscated in recent raids was poured into the sewer. The destruction took about half an hour.

CIRCUIT COURT TO MEET WITH JURORS LACKING

Versailles, Ky., May 8.—When the Woodford county circuit court convenes Monday there will not be a panel from which to select jurors, owing to an unusual combination of circumstances.

Judge J. F. Bailey of Paintsville was special judge at the last term, which was a special one, because of the illness of Judge R. L. Stout.

Judge Bailey was unexpectedly called away because of the illness of his mother in the second week of the term.

After he returned the matter of drawing a panel for the next term was overlooked during the press of other matters.

As the panel must be drawn in open court it had to await the opening of the forthcoming term.

AT THE PEARLY GATES.

St. Peter: Who comes here?

Spirit: One who has passed from earth and would enter the abode of the righteous and just.

St. Peter: Have you lived a just and upright life?

Spirit: I have endeavored so to do.

St. Peter: Have you repented of your sins?

Spirit: I have.

St. Peter: Have you paid all of your just debts?

Spirit: I have.

St. Peter: Are you sure you have ALL of your just debts, that not one has been overlooked?

Spirit: Quite sure, St. Peter. I have a reputation for promptness in such matters.

St. Peter: HAVE YOU PAID THE EDITOR?

Spirit: Pardon, most excellent St. Peter! I did forget to pay the editor, but I am only one of the many, and it is such a little thing to hold against me. I beseech you to forgive and permit me to enter.

St. Peter: Stand aside! As you denied the editor his due, so do we deny you what you had hoped to be your due. You may not enter until the editor has been paid.

He had called to express his sympathy for the disconsolate widow: "I was a great friend of your late husband. Have you any little thing of his you could let me have to remind me of him?" "There's only me," whispered the lady.

STONES OF STATE TOPIC OF REPORT

East Kentucky Strata, Some
as Thick as 1,000 Feet,
Described by Jillson.

Frankfort, Ky., May 6.—The Mississippian Series of Eastern Kentucky is the subject of a report, which Dr. Willard R. Jillson, director of the Geological Survey, has issued as a companion to the Mississippian Series of Western Kentucky, by H. O. Ulrich and Dr. Jillson, issued in 1917. It is that series of stratified rock in that territory, from which erosion has eliminated the coal measures and belongs in the stratum between the coal and the persistent black shale beneath.

The report covers the territory from Louisville south to Tennessee and from Tennessee north between the coal area and the Bluegrass. Around Jefferson county the black shale is known as New Albany shale. It takes the name of Ohio shale in Northeastern Kentucky, while in Eastern Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Southern Illinois it goes by the name of Chattanooga.

At Louisville it is 100 feet thick. In far Eastern Kentucky it reaches a thickness of more than 1,000 feet.

Thicknesses Vary Greatly.

The Ohio shale, which is about 300 feet thick at Vanceburg, thins at a uniform rate southward, being ninety-five feet at Irvine, seventy at Berea, forty-five at Fishing creek, Pulaski county, where it becomes known as Chattanooga shale. It is only ten feet thick at Mashack creek, Cumberland county. In Allen in Long creek the shale is eighteen feet. West of Louisville it is 120 feet thick in Grayson county, and to the southward sixty-five in Hart and Barren.

Going eastward toward the Virginia line it thickens. In Wolfe it is reported to be 242 to 400 feet. Well logs show it from 381 to 800 feet through, and outcroppings measure in Leitcher 600 feet with the bottom nowhere exposed. At Big Stone Gap it runs to 1,100 feet in thickness and 500 at Cumberland Gap.

CHILDREN INJURED IN RUNAWAY AUTO

A wild ride in a runaway Ford roaster at Ashland late Saturday evening resulted in the loss of the right eye of Andrew Lang, Jr., 4, and deep gashes in the forehead of his brother, Mark, age 3 years. They are the sons of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Lang of Prospect Place.

The Ford roaster was left standing near the curb in front of the boys' home. They were playing around it and finally climbed into the car. In some manner the emergency brake was released and the Ford started on a wild journey over the hill. It ran over the embankment and hit a ditch throwing both boys against the broken windshield.

Andrew's eye was badly lacerated and Mark received several cuts on his nose and forehead. They were rushed to the hospital where it was necessary to remove Andrew's injured eye so that the other one might be saved. Mark's injuries also were dressed and both were taken home.

LEARN TO BOSS YOURSELF.

An intelligent and well-trained superintendent recently lost his job on a big farm.

He couldn't understand why he was discharged. He had learned agriculture in a well-known State university. He understood all about soils and the rotation of crops and the use of modern machinery.

The farm didn't pay, but it never occurred to him to blame himself for that. He thought it was weather conditions or poor soil.

When he went to the owner, who also was a trained, scientific farmer, to inquire the reason for his discharge he was told:

"I had to let you go because you never learned to boss yourself. I can't be bossing you all the time. I don't live on this farm. I can't leave other work that I have to do to run over here and tell you that a tractor needs to be overhauled every six months; that a barn that isn't painted regularly will soon fall to pieces; that apples will only stay a certain time in storage without sorting over before they will rot and become useless."

"You know those things as well as I do, but you must be continually told them or you don't remember them. The man who works for me has got to know how to be his own boss. There is a future on this farm for any man who is trained for the job, and knows how to give himself orders and take them. I don't think you are that kind of a man."

It happened that this particular youth was able to break bad habits, so he asked for another chance and got it. This time he bossed himself. When he saw that a fence was down he fixed it himself or had it fixed.

When he saw that a crop wasn't doing well, he plowed it up and put in a late crop of something else that promised to thrive better in that soil. And he is now on his way toward a partnership in the farm.

No matter how well you know your job, you have got to know how to be your own boss, to make yourself do things that need doing, without waiting for some one else to tell you.

You can never successfully boss other men till you can boss yourself. You can never be anything more than a "wage slave" if you have to be told when and how to do your work.—John Blake in Times Star.

"Home Sweet Home" For Our Doughboys



American troops step lively on the long miles of German roads as they leave Coblenz on their way back to the land of liberty. Soon they will be back with their folks who, maybe, won't be glad to see them.

Results Bring the Reward for Workers

To a young man complaining that he was underpaid for the work he was doing a corporation official said:

"It is better for you if this company thinks that you are not getting enough than if it thinks you are getting too much! If you are underpaid now you will be adequately paid by and by. If you are overpaid you will soon be out of a job."

The man who is continually seeking higher pay, irrespective of whether he is earning it or not, sometimes gets it, but he seldom keeps it.

He is selling himself short, which, in stock market language, means selling something he hasn't got.

And as soon as his employer discovers that he hasn't got it, there is a change in the occupant of the position.

Constantly men whose reputations are not backed up by ability sell their services to concerns for more than they are worth.

Just as constantly these men are being invited to get off the payrolls they have been overloading.

The best way toicker for a raise of pay is to make yourself so valuable that the employer can not afford to refuse you a raise of pay.

Continually trying to sell yourself short will only earn you a reputation for chronic dissatisfaction. And if by a miracle you should get it, it will not last very long.

Twenty years ago a newspaper proprietor hired a man from another newspaper to work for him.

"What pay do you want?" he asked when the man agreed to come.

"What pay did you paid the man who had the place before me?"

"But that is ridiculous. You are worth more."

"I think I am. But I don't know. And neither do you. If I prove I am worth more I will get it."

Within six months the new man was getting twice as much as the former employee.

Sell what ability you have for what you know it is worth. Don't try, in advance, to get more. Once you have sold yourself short your clue is gone. Employers are looking only for men who can deliver.

(Copyright, 1922, by John Blake.)

We still have some garden seed for distribution. Call or write for your package.

Prisoners Get Drunk on Beer Made in Jail

Pikeville, Ky., May 6.—Even the prison bars of Pikeville's modern jail have proved inadequate to keep a dozen alleged moonshiners in the jail from having their enchanter drink.

When the prisoners imbibed too freely and became unusually noisy the suspicions of Jailer Rowe were aroused.

After repeated efforts to quiet them, the Jailer in company with Sheriff Childress instituted a search of the apartment.

In a corner of the showerbath room was found a lard can of beer. The prisoners had obtained the tin can under a pretense of using it as a water cooler, but through some trusty or otherwise had obtained a supply of sugar and corn bread, from which they manufactured beer.

New School Laws in Kentucky

A new law of Kentucky changes the manner in which members of the County Board of Education are to be elected in the various counties by providing that each county shall be divided into five districts and a member elected from each district. Under the old law, passed in 1920, the five members were elected from the county at large.

Another school law is one which provides that all educational institutions in the State which receive any aid from the State funds must make annually a report to the State Board of Education.

A change was made in the names of the Eastern and Western Normal Schools in another law adding to the name and words "And Teachers' College."

PRESIDENT WILL ATTEND U. C. V. MEMORIAL SERVICE

Washington, May 4.—President Harding today agreed to attend the memorial service of the United Confederate Veterans which will be held in Arlington National Cemetery Sunday, June 4. He was invited to be present by Capt. John M. Mickey of the Washington camp, which has charge of the ceremonies. The President, whose father is a veteran of the Union army, will participate in the memorial, but is not expected to speak.

RIVER DISTRICTS ARE MERGED

U. S. Engineer Offices Moved From Wheeling and Cincinnati to Huntington.

The following from the Cincinnati Enquirer is of local interest. The change probably will take Mr. B. F. Thomas to Huntington:

For the purpose of effecting economies and increasing efficiency orders were issued yesterday by General Lansing H. Beach, Washington, D. C., Chief of Engineers U. S. A., to Col. Charles W. Kutz, Cincinnati United States Division Engineer, to merge and reorganize Cincinnati District No. 2, in charge of Col. William P. Stokely, and the Wheeling District, in charge of Major Malcolm Elliott, into one district, with headquarters of the merged district at Huntington, W. Va.

The change is to go into effect July 1, it was announced by Col. Kutz. It is said to have been brought about largely by the fact that the Ohio river locks and dams in the Wheeling District, except Lock and Dam No. 27, have been completed, and there is no need for the maintenance of the Wheeling office.

The locks and dams now being constructed by Cincinnati District No. 2 will be completed by the merged district. It is said, and Dam No. 37, not yet completed in the Wheeling District, will have supervision of three of the four Ohio river tributaries now in the Cincinnati district, the Big Sandy, Kanawha and Muskingum. The Kentucky river will be transferred to the First Cincinnati district.

The merged district will have supervision of Ohio river territory now supervised by the two districts.

There will be changes in the clerical forces, it is understood, but those in the Cincinnati district who desire to remove to Huntington will be accommodated.

The Second Cincinnati District has been in existence more than 40 years.

Monument At Wayne To Honor Soldiers

A monument in honor of every Wayne county soldier, sailor or marine who died in the service during the World War will be erected at Wayne, W. Va., soon. It is probable that it will be ready for unveiling July Fourth. A number of prominent men will take part in the unveiling ceremonies. Those who know of men who died in the service are requested to send this information to Rev. Beal at Wayne. The list of names received so far follows:

Roscoe Lynch, Kenova; Scott Mamm, Fort Gay; Claude W. Peague, Ceredo; Harry Adkins, Fort Gay; William Crum, Jr., Crum; Clyde L. Lester, Fort Gay; Lindsey Adkins, Wayne; Van Bradshaw, Wayne; William H. Payne, Ceredo; William H. Damron, Dunlow; Roy Davis, Lava; Allen Tabor, East Lynn; Emory Dean, Fort Gay; Lee Hooser, Fort Gay; Charlie Johnson, Kenova; Rassom Marcum, Crum; Mason Keister, Fort Gay; Wayne Sellers, East Lynn; Merion M. Postle, Ceredo; Patrick Milum, Genoa; Thomas Muncy, Ceredo; William S. Napier, East Lynn; Thomas P. Smith, Quaker; Charles A. Stone, Ceredo; Minville Thompson, Fort Gay; Otto Jackson, Wayne; Smiley Wellman, Kenova; Kelly Williamson, Dunlow; Andrew J. Wellman, East Lynn.

27 Racers Die in Flames as Bolt Hits Camden Barn

Lexington, Ky., May 10.—Grim mounds of flesh, charred in some instances to pieces, and a pile of debris today marked the spot where up to last night the Camden and Milan stable stood at the Lexington track of the Kentucky Jockey Club. The flesh mounds are the remains of twenty-seven thoroughbred racers, some of them among the best runners on Western tracks.

The horses were the property of former United States Senator Johnson N. Camden of Woodford county, and his trainer, J. Cal Milan, of Lexington. Lightning fired the barn and an hour later it was gone with most of the horses lodged in it.

The horses lost were valued at between \$300,000 and \$500,000 with little insurance. The building was one of the finest on the track.

POEM BY UNCLE JOHN

THE OLDEST SETTLER.

Old Uncle Andy Higgins has inhabited these diggings, according to his statements nearly ever since the flood. He swum the old Mizoury to evade the petty jury, when her highest bluff was nothin' but a little dab of mud.

He hears us fellers grumble, when the weather takes a tumble, an' never calls a halt until she's twenty-nine below,—but soon old Uncle Andy has us feelin' fine-an-dandy, when he tells us how they froze in squads, some sixty years ago.

When summer-time is fiercest, an' coolin' breezes scarcest, old Uncle Andy chuckles with his everlastin' grin. And says, in his opinion, there's a mighty warm dominion where chances is, the most of us will likely founder in!

Punchettes

by
Rev. M. A. MATTHEWS
D.D., LL.D.

THE UNBALANCED WOMAN.

If she is unbalanced or unseated or out of her place, what is the cause? Who is to blame? Who brought about this change? There is but one answer. Her God-decreed protector is to blame. Man is wholly responsible. The federal head of the family is guilty.

Woman's place is home. Her throne is the domestic circle. She didn't leave it of her own volition. She didn't sacrifice her place voluntarily. Man is wholly responsible for the unbalanced condition of woman. He is the federal head of the family. It is his business to provide and protect. And it is his business to exercise the righteous discipline necessary to a perfect home and a good government. He has utterly failed in these last two duties. He has failed through indulgence, because of a lack of courage, a sense of responsibility and a willingness to face his plain duty. He has practiced indulgence until he has made the woman extremely extravagant.

The average girl hates work, despises domestic responsibility, and is criminally conspiring to avoid those high duties.

The man has neglected to build the home, to make it attractive and magnetic. Consequently, the woman has gone out into the world. Many of them

because of necessity have been forced into the trades to live. Many of them have gone out into the world because the head of the family did not perform his duty, did not make the home happy, did not regulate it. Women have been thrown into the nerve-racking conditions of the outer world. The strain is too great, her nerves are unsettled; she is unbalanced. Her unbalanced condition has produced a state of extravagance, female recklessness, which is jeopardizing the whole domestic life of America. The man is wholly to blame for these wretched conditions.

If fathers do not go back to their homes, and husbands do not perform their duties as federal heads of their families, the domestic life of America will suffer irreparably. The girls of the men has unbalanced the women and has produced social conditions which bring the blush to every cheek.